

**Abstract** The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of risk factors for coronary artery disease between men who had been exposed to asbestos and those who had not. A case-control study was conducted among men aged 60 years or older who lived in the same community as the subjects of the first National Health and Medical Research Council Australian Lung Cancer Study. Cases were defined as men who had died from coronary artery disease during the period 1987-1990. Controls were randomly selected from the electoral roll. Information on potential risk factors was obtained by interviewing family members or other informants. The results showed that exposure to asbestos was associated with a higher prevalence of smoking, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes mellitus, and angina pectoris. However, after adjustment for these risk factors, the association between asbestos exposure and coronary artery disease disappeared. These findings suggest that the increased risk of coronary artery disease observed in men exposed to asbestos may be due to confounding by other risk factors.

**Sarah E. Perlinger**

1625

✓	Rejected
=	Allowed

—	(Through numeral) Cancelled
÷	Restricted

<b>N</b>	<b>Non-Elected</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Interference</b>

A	Appeal
O	Objected

[illegible][illegible][illegible]